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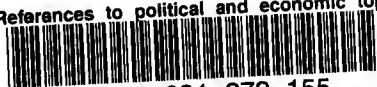
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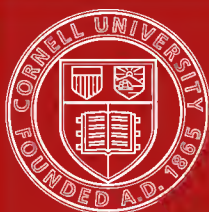
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REFERENCES
TO
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS.

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,

Librarian of the Providence Public Library,

TO ACCOMPANY A SERIES OF LECTURES DELIVERED IN PROVIDENCE,
R. I., 1884-85,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

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NOTE.

The following references to topics in political and economic science, are, as will be seen, prepared to accompany a series of lectures delivered in this city on successive Monday evenings during the past winter. The order of succession of the various lectures is by no means a logical one, being subject to the convenience of the gentlemen who have given the lectures. It has been thought best, however, to preserve this order of succession in the references here given, instead of reārranging the topics. The following is a list of the topics, with the dates on which the lectures were delivered :

- I. The study of political economy. Professor E. B. Andrews, Nov. 17, 1884.
- II. The organization and administration of the federal government. Mr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Nov. 24, 1884.
- III. The relation of the citizen to the national government. Mr. William E. Foster, Dec. 1, 1884.
- IV. The spirit of the common law, as seen in its maxims. Mr. Joseph C. Ely, Dec. 8, 1884.
- V. How are inventors protected? Mr. B. F. Thurston, Dec. 20, 1884.
- VI. Free trade. Mr. Amasa M. Eaton, Jan. 5, 1885.
- VII. The nation's resources. Mr. Edward Atkinson, Jan. 19, 1885.
- VIII. Communism and socialism. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Jan. 26, 1885.
- IX. Wages, strikes, and labor unions. Mr. William B. Weedon, Feb. 2, 1885.
- X. A protective tariff. Hon. Jonathan Chace, Feb. 16, 1885.
- XI. The banking system and monetary exchange. Mr. John W. Vernon, Feb. 23, 1885.
- XII. A study of the constitutional history of Rhode Island. Mr. Arnold Green, March 2, March 9, March 16, 1885.
- XIII. How the law is applied, by lawyers, judges, and jurors, to the protection of private rights. Mr. B. N. Lapham, March 23, 1885.
- XIV. City government. Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, May 18, 1885.

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I.

THE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.¹

[LECTURE BY PROFESSOR E. B. ANDREWS, NOV. 17, 1884.]

Modern political economy may be regarded as beginning with **Adam Smith**. See his "**Wealth of nations**," published 1776, (A. B. P.) Another early stage of economic discussion is represented in the writings of **Ricardo**, (A. B.) (1810-16); **Malthus**, (A. B.) (1814-27); and **James Mill**, (A. B.) (1821). See n. 156-600 of Plan

philosophy," 1879); also by J. E. Thorold Rogers, (in his "Social economy," 1876, (P.), and his "Six centuries of work and wages," 1883,) (A. B. P.); also by the late Henry Fawcett, (in his "Manual of political economy," 1863,) (A. B. P.); also in a very marked degree, by J. E. Cairnes, (in his "Essays in political economy, theoretical and applied," 1873, (A. B. P.), and "The character and logical method of political economy," 1874,) (A. B. P.)

(B.), and Brater), and in French, (by Block, and by Guillaumin and Coquelin). Neither one of these has been translated, but "Lalor's "Cyclopædia," above cited, (1881-84) (A. P.), is based largely upon their material.

II.

THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

[LECTURE BY MR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, NOV. 24, 1884.]

(1). THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The powers and duties of this department are definitely prescribed in Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States, (A. B. P.)

For comment and discussion, see Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution," (A. B. P.); (Cooley's edition, v. 2, p. 268-376), (B. P.)

Also the "General principle of constitutional law," by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, p. 100-7, (B. P.)

Also the "Commentaries on American law," by Chancellor James Kent, v. 1, p. 271-90, (A. B.)

Also the treatise on "The powers of the executive department," by the late Judge Alfred Conkling.

For discussion on this point, in the convention of 1787, see the "Journal of the convention"; also the "Debates in the convention," (in Elliot's "Debates," v. 5, p. 127, 131, 205, 376, 380), (A. B. P.)

See also Curtis's "History of the adoption of the constitution," v. 2, p. 388-420, (A. B. P.)

For discussion contemporary with the adoption of the constitution, see *The Federalist*, nos. 47-51, 67-77, (A. B. P.)

For more recent comment, see the article on "Presidential government," by Edward A. Freeman, in the *National Review*, Nov., 1864, v. 19, p. 1-27, (A.); also in his "Historical essays," 1st series, p. 373-406, (A. P.); also the article on "The presidency of the United States," by C. Hickox, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, v. 28, p. 610.

[NOTE.—In 1884 was published an interesting "History of presidential elections," by Edward Stanwood, (A. P.).]

(2). THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The powers and duties are prescribed in Article 1 of the Constitution, (A. B. P.)

For comment, see **Story's "Commentaries,"** (A. B. P.) (Cooley's ed., v. 1; also v. 2, p. 1-267,) (A. B. P.); also **Kent's "Commentaries on American law,"** v. 1, p. 221-70, (A. B.); also **Cooley's "General principles of constitutional law,"** p. 54-99, (B. P.)

See also the article, "**Congress,**" in **Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science,"** v. 1, p. 587-89, (A. P.)

Also "**The United States government,**" by **G. N. Lamphere.**

The "**Conduct of business in congress**" was discussed by Senator **Hoar**, of Massachusetts, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb., 1879, v. 43, p. 113-34, (A. P.); and also in two articles by the late President **Garfield**,—(1) "**A century of congress,**" *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1877, v. 40, p. 49-64, (A. P.); (2) "**National appropriations and misappropriations,**" *North American Review*, June, 1879, v. 128, p. 572-86, (A. B. P.)

The tendency to extend and enlarge the powers of the legislative department may be studied in the "**Tenure of office act,**" passed, 1867; see Judge **Benjamin R. Curtis's** argument, *Memoir*, etc., v. 2, p. 357-67) (A. B. P.); and also in the Supreme Court decision in the case of **Juillard vs. Greenman**, March 3, 1884, (printed in **Knox's "United States notes,"** p. 193-210,) (A. P.) See **Atkinson's "Distribution of products,"** p. 4-5, (A. P.)

A volume recently issued, — "**Congressional government,**" by **Woodrow Wilson**,—is not only the fullest examination yet made of the powers and duties of congress, but a most valuable contribution to American political science, (A. P.)

[Mr. Wilson's conclusion is that not only is political power tending to concentrate in congress, at the expense of the other departments of the government, but in certain committees of congress.]

(3). THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The powers and duties are prescribed in Article 3 of the Constitution (A. B. P.) For comment see **Story's "Commentaries,"** v. 2, p. 377-553, (B. P.); also **Kent's "Commentaries,"** v. 1, p. 291-352, (A. B.); also **Cooley's "General principles of constitutional law,"** p. 108-40, (B. P.)

See also the "**Treatise on the courts of the United States,**" by Judge **Alfred Conkling.**

Also "**The jurisdiction of the United States courts,**" by Judge **Benjamin R. Curtis.**

Also p. 24-88 of the "**Lectures on the constitution of the United States,**" by Judge **S. F. Miller**, (1880), (P.)

Also E. P. Wheeler's pamphlet, "The supreme court as a co-ordinate branch of the United States government," (P.)

The powers of the Supreme Court, at first only generally and indefinitely claimed, were steadily strengthened and extended under the chief-justiceship of John Marshall. See the sketch of his life in Flanders's "Lives of the chief-justices," v. 2, p. 277-550, (A. B. P.); also the recent volume on John Marshall, (by A. B. Magruder,) (A. B. P.), in the series, "American statesmen," which, however, is based almost wholly on Flanders's account. On the more recent development of the powers of the United States Supreme Court, see Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 2, p. 650, (A. P.) Yet Mr. Brooks Adams, in his article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1885, v. 55, p. 302-8, on "The consolidation of the colonies," (A. P.), maintains that the prestige of the Supreme Court has been hopelessly impaired.

[NOTE.—The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States is carefully discriminated in the Constitution, article 3, section 2, (A. B. P.).]

III.

THE RELATION OF THE CITIZEN TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[LECTURE BY MR. WILLIAM E. FOSTER, DEC. 1, 1884.]

(1). THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT.

These may be studied in the Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 3, paragraph 7; section 6, paragraph 1; section 9, paragraphs 2 and 3; Article 3, section 2; Article 4, section 2; also of the amendments, nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, and 13 to 15, inclusive, (A. B. P.)

Compare also Story's "Commentaries," v. 1 and 2, (A. B. P.)

Out of the 15 amendments, no less than 12 relate to personal rights. For discussion in connection with the earlier amendments, and with a "bill of rights," see *The Federalist*, No. 84, (A. B. P.); also the *Journal of the Convention*, 1787, (A. B. P.); also Elliot's "Debates," v. 2, (A. B. P.)

Compare also "The political, personal, and property rights of a citizen of the United States," by Professor Theophilus Parsons, p. 171-653, (A. P.); also "Judge and jury," by B. V. Abbott, (A. P.)

[NOTE.—The foundation of these rights may be studied in the constitutional development of the mother country. See Scott's "Rise of constitutional liberty," (P.); also Lieber's work, "On civil liberty and self-government," (A. B. P.).]

(2). DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

(a). *The duty of bearing arms.*

On the origin of this duty in the military life of the middle age, see Hallam's "View of the state of Europe during the middle ages," ch. 2, pt. 1, (A. B. P.); also Woolsey's "Political science," v. 2, p. 392-95, (A. B. P.)

As an instance of the inefficiency of a too slight attention to this duty, see the condition of the government under the Confederation. (Marshall's "George Washington," v. 5, p. 212-48,) (A. B. P.) An instance of the hardship resulting from the opposite extreme may be seen in the military laws of the German empire, (requiring military service from each citizen between his 20th and 28th year). See the Constitution of the German empire, article 59, (B. P.)

(b). *The duty of financial support.*

On taxation, see "The law of taxation," by Judge Thomas M. Cooley.

Also, the article, "The principles of taxation," by David A. Wells, in Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 3, p. 870-90, (A. P.)

For the discussion of methods of taxation, see the bibliographical tract, (Tract No. 2), of the Society for Political Education, on "Political economy and political science," p. 9-10, (P.)

(c). *The duty of allegiance.*

See the "Statutes at large," of the United States, p. 351-52, (B. P.)

Also, Woolsey's "Political science," v. 1, p. 386-88, (A. B. P.)

IV.

THE SPIRIT OF THE COMMON LAW, AS SEEN IN ITS MAXIMS.

[LECTURE BY MR. JOSEPH C. ELY, DEC. 8, 1884.]

A comprehensive discussion of the subject will be found in "The common law," by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., (1881).

See also the article, "Common law," by J. W. Clappitt, in Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 2, p. 704-9, (A. P.)

Some of the celebrated works on the English common law are Bracton's "Laws and customs of England," (1569), (B.); Fortescue's "De laudibus legum Angliæ," (about 1510); Sir Thomas Lyttleton's "Tenures," (B.) (about 1481); Sir Edward Coke's "Commentary on Lyttleton's tenures," (1628), (B.); Bacon's "Elements of the common law of England," (1636), (A. B. P.); the "History of the common law of England," by Sir Matthew

Hale, (1713), (A. B.); "The grounds and rudiments of law and equity," published anonymously, 1749, (B.); and Sir William Blackstone's "Commentaries on the laws of England," 1765, (A. B. P.) See also Broom's "Legal maxims," (B.)

Compare also p. 306-15, of Clark's "Practical jurisprudence," (P.)

On the legal conditions existing in the American colonies before 1776, see the chapter on "Colonial jurisprudence," in the volume, "Judge and Jury," by B. V. Abbott, (A. P.)

For the increasing extent to which other departments of jurisprudence than the common law have gradually claimed a position of greater importance in this country, see Judge Bispham's article on "Law in America, 1776-1876," in the *North American Review*, Jan., 1876, v. 122, p. 154-91, (A. B. P.)

V.

HOW ARE INVENTORS PROTECTED ?

[LECTURE BY HON. B. F. THURSTON, DEC. 29, 1884.]

On the early measures adopted in England, by the granting of "monopolies," see Cunningham's "Growth of English industry and commerce," p. 316 (A. P.)

On the early measures in the American colonies, see Bishop's "History of American manufactures," v. 1., p. 96, 223-24, (A. B. P.)

The issue of such patents or "rights," is provided for in the Constitution, Article 1, section 8, paragraph 8, see Story's "Commentaries," v. 2, p. 78-80, (A. B. P.)

The present organization of the United States Patent Office dates from 1836. See the successive publications of this office, comprising an "Annual report," 1837-71, (A.) and the weekly periodical issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, since Jan., 1872, (A. B. P.); also, for the same period, the "Specifications and drawings"; also, the annual reports of the commissioners, for the same period, (A. B. P.) See also the "Subject-matter index, 1790-1873," 3 vols.; also an earlier list, 1790-1836, (B.)

For the present law in relation to patents, see the "Statutes at large," Titles 11 and 60, (B.) See also the "Rules for practice," as revised Jan. 1, 1879, (B. P.) Also the "Revised classification of subjects of invention," 1880, (B. P.) Also the "Digest of the decisions of law and practice in the patent office, 1869-80," by D. H. and L. C. Rice, 1880, (B. P.)

[NOTE.—In 1837, the year following the organization of the Patent Office, was published "The inventor's guide," by Willard Phillips, (P.); the type of a long list of

similar publications appearing from that time to this. Of these, one of the most valuable was "The inventor's manual," by **George Ticknor Curtis** (A. P.), (1st edition, 1851); see also his "Law of patents," 1873.]

Some conception of the extraordinary development of mechanical inventive genius in this country may be gained from an examination of **Knight's "American mechanical dictionary,"** 3 vols., 1872-76, (A. P.); supplementary volume, 1883, (A. P.); also the reports, with illustrations and descriptions, of the various industrial and international exhibitions, from 1851 to 1884, (A. B. P.); also the chapter on "**Mechanical progress, 1776-1876,**" in the volume (published 1876), entitled "**The first century of the republic,**" (A. B. P.) The article, "**Patents and the patent system,**" by **F. W. Whitridge,** in **Lalor's "Cyclopædia,"** v. 3, p. 129-39, (A. P.), is a valuable summary of the American system. The article, "**Patents,**" by **J. H. Johnson,** in the "**Encyclopædia Britannica,**" 9th ed., v. 18, p. 354-58, (A. B. P.), summarizes the method of procedure in all the European countries.

VI.

FREE TRADE.

[LECTURE BY MR. AMASA M. EATON, JAN. 5, 1885.]

For the two definitions of this principle, designating it (1) as an absolute freedom of trade, and (2) the opposite of the protectionist policy, see **Bastiat's "Sophisms of protection,"** (A.), and an article in *The American*, (a protectionist journal of Philadelphia), Aug. 7, 1884.

For an examination of the "mercantile system" and the "balance of trade" theories, see **Perry's "Elements of political economy,"** (A. B. P.) Great Britain's experience in her adoption of a free trade policy, (since 1842) may be studied, (though quite inadequately), in the "History of the free-trade movement in England," by **A. Mongredien,** (A. P.) Compare also the volume, "**Fiscal legislation, 1842-65,**" by **John Noble;** also the lives and writings of **Mr. Cobden,** (A. B. P.), and **Mr. Bright,** (A. B. P.)

[NOTE.—An adequate study of the English experience would necessitate the comparison of much material now almost inaccessible in newspaper files, pamphlets, government documents, etc.]

On the revenue measures of the United States during its first three decades under the constitution, see **Dr. F. W. Taussig's** volume, "**Protection to young industries, as applied in the United States,**" (A. P.), and "**Taxation in the United States, 1789-1816,**" by **Henry Carter Adams,** ("Johns Hopkins University Studies," 2d series, nos.

5-6), (A. P.), in both of which it is maintained that the protective principle as we now know it, in association with tariff measures, is of later date than 1815.

At two periods since 1815, an approach has been made to a free trade policy.

(1). THE PERIOD, 1833-42.

On the tariff of these years, see *Niles's Weekly Register*, v. 44, p. 4-5, (A. B. P.); also Benton's "Thirty years' view," v. 1, ch. 85-86, (A. B. P.)

(2). THE PERIOD, 1844-60.

See Sumner's "Lectures on the history of protection in the United States," (A.) Also, Perry's "Elements of political economy," p. 564-65, (A. B. P.) Compare also the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (R. J. Walker), Dec., 1848, (A.)

Recent discussion in congress, from a revenue reform point of view, may be found in the speeches, (on the appointment of a tariff commission, 1882), by Senator Beck, Jan. 5, Jan. 10, and March 20, 1882; Senator Bayard, (now Secretary of State), Jan. 10, 1872; and Representative Carlisle, March 28, and 29, 1882. (In *Congressional Record*, v. 12, 1882), (A. P.)

Other discussion may be found in the series of articles by David A. Wells, entitled "How shall the nation regain prosperity?" in the *North American Review*, July, Sept. Nov., 1877, v. 125, p. 110-32, 283-308, 544-56, (A. B. P.); also "The argument against protective taxes," by Professor William G. Sumner, *Princeton Review*, March, 1881, new series, v. 7, p. 241-59, (A. B. P.)

There is an interesting review of the experience under "Free trade and protection," by Professor Alexander Johnston, in the recently collected "Representative American orations," v. 3, p. 327-37, (A. P.)

Measures of tariff reform may be considered in their bearings on—

(1). THE WAGE-RECEIVING CLASS.

The "Ninth census of the United States," ("Wealth and industry," p. 394), shows the number of persons employed in manufactures to be 2,053,996, (A. B. P.) Of these, only 3 per cent., says Perry, were "in the cotton, iron, steel, woollen, and worsted industries, which are all highly protected industries." ("Introduction to political economy," p. 170.) (A. B. P.) The Tenth census, ("Compendium," p. 928), shows the total to be 2,738,895, (A. B. P.) Of this total also, Mr. Eaton maintains that a most important percentage comprises trades in which no protection, real or supposed, can be considered to operate.

For other considerations of the question of wages, see **Craines's "Essays in political economy,"** p. 348, (A. B. P.); the *Book Notes*, March 14, 1885, v. 2, p. 105-7, (A. B. P.); and "The wages question," by **F. A. Walker**, (A. B. P.)

(2). THE MANUFACTURERS.

See the volume, "**Does protection protect?**" by **W. M. Grosvenor**, (A.); also the "**History of the present tariff**," by **F. W. Taussig**, (A. P.)

A single phase of the subject,—namely, the operation of a high tariff on raw materials,—has received especial attention. See especially "**The distribution of products**," by **Edward Atkinson**, (A. P.); and the "**Introduction to political economy**," p. 187-90, by **A. L. Perry**, (A. B. P.) On this point, the utterances of manufacturers themselves are of interest. See the "**Address before the Washington County [R. I.] Agricultural Society**," Sept. 11, 1884, by **Rowland Hazard**, discussing its relations to the woollen industry, (A. B. P.)

A series of lectures was delivered in the Old South Church, Boston, (arranged by the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League), Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, 1885, in three of which the bearings of this question on the manufacture of hardware, on ship-building, and on shoe-manufacturing, were respectively considered by manufacturers engaged in these industries. (Printed in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 21, 1885,) (P.) High duties on raw materials have been unfavorably noticed by President **Arthur** in his successive annual messages, (A. B. P.), and in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1884, (**Mr. McCulloch**), their removal is strenuously urged, (A. B. P.)

(3). THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

In the annual reports of the "**Bureau of statistics of commerce and navigation**," 1861-80, (A.), (also in the annual reports of the **National Board of Trade**), may be studied the very striking decline in tonnage of the merchant marine of the United States. (From 5,539,813 tons in 1861, to 3,128,374 tons in 1880.)

In the volume, "**Our merchant marine**," by **David A. Wells**, (1882), p. 20-25, (P.), the effect of high tariff duties in this connection is examined. See also **Mr. Wells's** article, "**Navigation laws**," in **Lalor's "Cyclopædia,"** v. 2, p. 973-84, (A. P.); also "**The question of ships**," by **Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley**, U. S. N., p. 46-47, (A. P.)

A graphic representation of the decline in the American vessels engaged in American trade, (from 75.2 per cent. in 1856, to 16.2 per cent. in 1881),

is found on the plate facing the title-page, in Mr. Wells's volume, "**Our merchant marine**," (P.)

VII.

THE NATION'S RESOURCES.

[LECTURE BY MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, JAN. 19, 1885.]

For the most comprehensive exhibits of the resources of the United States, see the reports of the successive **United States Censuses**, (A. B. P.)

[NOTE.—That of 1880 has thus far appeared in 10 quarto volumes, of which 2 volumes are devoted to the cotton industry, 1 to other agricultural products, and 1 to manufacturing processes, (A. B. P.).]

On the census of 1870 was based the valuable statistical atlas, known as **Walker's "Statistical atlas,"** (A. B. P.) A much more comprehensive work is the new **Scribner's "Statistical atlas,"** based on the census of 1880, and published in 1884, (P.)

"**The natural resources of the United States**," by **J. Harris Patton**, (P.), gives a separate consideration to each of the great interests, such as coal, iron, wood, etc.

In "**The distribution of products**," by **Edward Atkinson**, (1885), (A. P.), tables are furnished, showing the absolute and comparative statistics of the more important articles of trade and commerce.

VIII.

COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM.

[LECTURE BY MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, JAN. 26, 1885.]

The appearance of socialistic and communistic tendencies in early forms of society may be studied in "**Ancient society**," by **Lewis H. Morgan**, (A. B. P.); also in "**Early law and custom**," by **Sir Henry Sumner Maine**, (A. B. P.), also in "**Primitive property**," by **Emile Laveleye**, (A. B. P.); also in "**The origin of civilization and the primitive condition of man**," by **Sir John Lubbock**, (A. B. P.)

For socialistic traits existing among uncivilized races, see "**The Narragansetts**," by **Henry C. Dorr**, (printed in "Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society," v. 7), (A. B. P.)

A conspicuous exemplification of these principles occurred in connection with the French revolution, [1789-93]. See chapter 1, of "**French and German socialism in modern times**," by **Richard T. Ely**, (A.

P.) Compare also the "**History of the French revolution**," by L. Adolphe Thiers, (A. P.)

For discussions of socialism as manifested within recent years, see "**Socialism**," by M. Kaufmann, (1874), (P.); "**Socialism**," by Roswell D. Hitchcock; "**Communism and socialism**," by Theodore D. Woolsey, (B. P.); "**French and German socialism in modern times**," by Richard T. Ely, (A. P.); "**Contemporary socialism**," by John Rae, (1884), (A. P.); and the article by Louis Reybaud, in Lalor's "**Cyclopædia of political science**," v. 3, p. 745-53; (A. P.)

For the most conspicuous modern example of communism, see "**Paris under the Commune**," 1871, by John Leighton, (P.) See also the article, "**Communism**," by Henri Baudrillart, in Lalor's "**Cyclopædia of political science**," v. 1, p. 533-39, (A. P.)

For the nihilistic manifestations in Russia, see "**Underground Russia**," by "Stepniak."

[NOTE.—In the United States, the peculiar theories above indicated have not as yet gained an important foothold. See, however, the "**History of American socialisms**," by J. H. Noyes, (A. B.); "**The communistic societies of the United States**," by Charles Nordhoff, (A. B. P.); "**Communism in America**," by H. A. James; "**Icaria; a chapter in the history of communism**," by Albert Shaw, (P.); and "**Recent American socialism**," by R. T. Ely.]

IX.

WAGES, STRIKES, AND LABOR UNIONS.

[LECTURE BY WILLIAM B. WEEDEN, FEB. 2, 1885.]

The wage-systems of early communities are examined in two of Sir Henry Sumner Maine's volumes, "**Early law and custom**," and "**The early history of institutions**," (A. B. P.)

The conditions existing in England, from 1259 to 1884, are minutely and intelligently examined in the recent volume by J. E. Thorold Rogers, "**Six centuries of work and wages**," (1884), (A. B. P.)

See also Cunningham's "**Growth of English industry and commerce**," p. 62-80, 389-420, (P.)

For corresponding conditions existing in the American colonies, see Eggleston's series of papers on "**Social life in the colonies**," in the *Century*, 1883-84, v. 28, 29, (A. B. P.). Compare also Winthrop's *Journal*, (A. B. P.); Sewall's *Diary*, etc., (A. B. P.)

Corresponding conditions at present may be examined in the report on "**Labor in Europe and America**," by Edward Young, (1876), (A. B. P.); also the successive annual reports of Carroll D. Wright, as the Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor,

(A. P.); also the article, "Wages," by Gen. Francis A. Walker, in Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 3, p. 1077-85, (A. P.)

Gen. Walker has criticised in detail the theory known as the "Wage-fund principle," in Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 3, p. 1074-77, (A. P.); and also in his volume, "The wages question," (1876), (A. B. P.) This theory is now very generally abandoned.

Other modern discussions of the general subject are to be found in W. T. Thornton's treatise, "On labour," (1869), (B.) This and other writings of Mr. Thornton are reviewed by John Stuart Mill, in his article, "Thornton on labour and its claims," in the *Fortnightly Review*, May, 1869, v. 11, p. 505, 680, (A.), (also reprinted in his "Dissertations and discussions," v. 5, p. 28-94), (A. B. P.)

See also the little volume by Sir Thomas Brassey, "On work and wages," (1872), (A. B. P.); also a still smaller tract by Edward Atkinson, entitled "Labor and capital allies, not enemies," (1879), (P.)

The volume entitled "Progress and poverty," by Henry George, was published in 1879, (A. P.) It is reviewed by William B. Weeden and Willard Brown, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Dec., 1880, v. 46, p. 846-54, (A. P.)

The question of "The state in relation to labour," is examined by William Stanley Jevons, (B.)

See also "The wages and earnings of the working classes in 1883-84," by Leone Levi.

The most comprehensive "History of co-operation," is that by G. J. Holyoake, (1879), (P.)

On trades unions, see "Trade unions and the relations of capital and labour," by J. Gostick; "Trade unions," by R. Somers; and "Conflicts of capital and labour," by G. Howell, (P.); also, Fawcett's "Manual of political economy," p. 238-58, (A. P.); and Jevons's primer of "Political economy," p. 61-77, (P.)

On strikes, see "Working people and their employers," by W. Gladden; "Politics for young Americans," by Charles Nordhoff, (A. B. P.); and "Industrial conciliation and arbitration," by Carroll D. Wright, (P.)

Other discussions of the relations of employers and employed may be found in R. R. Bowker's little treatise, "Of work and wealth," (Economic tract, no. 10, of the Society for political education), (P.); "What social classes owe to each other," by William G. Sumner, (A. P.); and "The social law of labor," by William B. Weeden, (A. B. P.); also "What makes the rate of wages?"

by Edward Atkinson, (p. 1-190 of "The distribution of products, (A. P.); also "Profit-sharing," by Sedley Taylor.

X.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

[LECTURE BY HON. JONATHAN CHACE, FEB. 16, 1885.]

For the distinctive features of the successive tariffs of the United States, (namely, those of 1789, 1816, 1824, 1828, 1833, 1842, 1846, 1857, and 1861), see the article, "Tariff," in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science," v. 3, p. 423-40, 856-67, (A. P.); also Bishop's "History of American manufactures," v. 2, p. 16, 225-29, 290-92, 322-24, 374-75, 424-74, (A. B. P.); also Homans's "Cyclopædia of commerce," p. 1795 (A. P.); also Bolles's "Financial history of the United States, 1789-1860," p. 359-466, (A. P.) The latter work comprises an extended discussion of the successive modifications in the tariff. For tariff legislation since 1860, see the "History of the present tariff," by F. W. Taussig, (1885), (A. P.)

American tariff legislation was an outgrowth of various colonial provisions and restrictions, but was first put in tangible form by the comprehensive reports of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, on "Laying duties on imports," on "Manufactures," and on "The public credit," (1790 and 1791). These reports are printed in the "American state papers; Finance," v. 1, p. 15-25, 45-51, 123-24, (A. B. P.)

Since the close of the war of 1812 the tendency to regard the tariff as a measure for the protection of American industries, rather than simply for revenue, has been alternately in the ascendant and the reverse. See the article, "Tariff," in Lalor's "Cyclopædia," v. 3, p. 856-67, (A. P.)

The protective policy was effectively advocated by Henry Clay, in the course of his political career. See his "Life and speeches," in 2 volumes, (A. B. P.) Compare also the historical review by E. H. Roberts, in his recent work on "Government revenue," p. 26-65, (A. P.)

This policy is advocated also in the "Principles of social science," by Henry C. Carey, (B. P.); in "Essays designed to elucidate the science of political economy," by Horace Greeley, (A. P.); and in R. E. Thompson's "Political economy," 3d ed., 1882, (P.) See also the volume by E. H. Roberts, above cited, on "Government revenue," (A. P.) (1884), consisting of lectures delivered at Cornell University.

In 1860-62 the protective principle in the American tariff policy was more thoroughly incorporated into legislative enactment, than ever before,

and this policy has never been wholly reversed or abandoned. See Thompson's "Political economy," p. 357-64, (P.) See also "The history of the present tariff," by F. W. Taussig, (A. P.); also Greeley's volume, p. 290-305, (A. P.)

The latest important attempt at tariff legislation was in the appointment of the **Tariff Commission**, 1882. The "Report" of this commission, (1883), comprises 2 octavo volumes, (P.) For protectionist discussion of the subject in connection with this plan, see the argument of Senator **Morrill**, of Vermont, Dec. 9, 1881; of Senator **Hoar**, of Massachusetts, March 9, 1882; of Representative **Kasson**, of Iowa, March 28, 1882; and of Representative **Jonathan Chace**, [since Senator], of Rhode Island, May 5, 1882. The foregoing are printed in the *Congressional Record*, v. 12, (A. B. P.) See also the address of Mr. **Chace** in the House, April 16, 1884, (A. B. P.)

The result of the report of the tariff commission was a reduction of 20 per cent. The exact status of the tariff at present may be learned from the tables showing the duties on each article, given in the "American almanac," 1885, p. 81-84, (A. B. P.) See also Morgan's "U. S. import duties," 1883, (P.)

[NOTE.—In Homans's "Cyclopædia of commerce," p. 1795, (A. P.), is a table showing "Revenue accruing under high and low tariffs, 1824-55." At p. 64, 66 of the "American almanac," 1885, is a table showing the amount of revenue from customs duties, 1789-1884, (A. B. P.).]

**For still other references, see the list on Free trade.*

XI.

THE BANKING SYSTEM, AND MONETARY EXCHANGE.

[LECTURE BY MR. JOHN W. VERNON, FEB. 23, 1883.]

On the early history of exchange by barter and otherwise, see "Primitive property," by Emile de Laveleye, (A. B. P.); also "Indian money in American civilization," by William B. Weedon, ("Johns Hopkins University Studies," 2d series, nos. 8, 9), (A. P.); also the "History of American currency," by William G. Sumner, p. 1-57, (A. B. P.); Phillips's "Historical sketches of the paper currency of the American colonies," (B. P.); and "The financial history of the United States, 1774-89," by A. S. Bolles, (A. P.)

On modern systems of exchange, see "Money and the mechanism of exchange," by William Stanley Jevons, (1875), (A. B. P.); also Mr. Jevons's "Investigations in currency and finance,"

(published posthumously, 1884), (A. B. P.); also "**Principles of currency and banking**," by Bonamy Price, (1876), (A.); and "**Metallic and paper money, and banks**," by J. R. McCulloch, (B.)

For a description of the English monetary system, see "**Lombard Street**," by Walter Bagehot, (1873), (A. B. P.)

For an account of American monetary methods, see "**What is a bank ?**" by Edward Atkinson, (A. P.), (p. 191-228 of "**The distribution of products**"); also published separately, (A. P.)

Other works by American financial writers are "**Money**," (1878), by Gen. F. A. Walker, (A. B. P.); "**Money in its relations to trade and industry**," (1879), (by the same author), (A. B. P.); the article by Horace White, on "**Money and its substitutes**," in Lalor's "**Cyclopædia**," v. 2, p. 878-89, (A. P.); also a remarkably intelligible and effectively written volume by Graham McAdam, entitled "**An alphabet in finance**," (A. P.)

Three other American publications, written in a popular and readable style, were called out by the necessity for refuting inflationist doctrines,—namely, "**The A. B. C. of finance**," by Simon Newcomb, (P.); "**Robinson Crusoe's money**," by David A. Wells, (A.); and "**Paper money**," by H. W. Richardson.

The financial history of this country during the past 100 years may be studied in the "**American state papers; Finance**," (B. P.); also the **Works of Alexander Hamilton**, (A. B. P.); also "**Alexander Hamilton**," by Henry Cabot Lodge, (A. B. P.); the "**Sketch of the finances of the United States**," 1796, by Albert Gallatin, (P.); also the **Life and Works of Albert Gallatin**, edited by Henry Adams, (A. B.); also "**Albert Gallatin**," by John Austin Stevens, (A. B. P.); also the "**History of American currency**," by William G. Sumner, (A. B. P.); also the "**Financial history of the United States**," by Albert S. Bolles, 2d vol., 1789-1860, p. 502-17, (A. P.); the "**History of the legal-tender act, 1862**," by E. G. Spaulding; McPherson's "**Political history of the great rebellion**," (A. B. P.); "**Political history of reconstruction**," (B. P.), and biennial "**Handbooks of politics**," (P.); "**The national banks**," by H. W. Richardson, (P.); and "**United States notes**," by John J. Knox, (A. P.) See also part 2, p. 131-84, of "**The American citizen's manual**," by W. C. Ford, (P.); also p. 237-425 of Bowen's "**American political economy**," (A. B. P.)

The act known as the **Silver coinage bill** was passed by congress, May 24, 1879. (Printed in McPherson's "**Hand-book of politics, 1880-82**," p. 25-27), (P.) The discontinuance of the silver coinage has

been strongly recommended by **President Arthur**, in his successive annual messages of 1882, 1883, and 1884, (A. B. P.) See the messages as printed in the volumes of "**Message and documents**, (P.)," See also the letter of **President Cleveland**, (during the week before his inauguration), written to Mr. A. J. Warner, of the House of Representatives, and dated Feb. 24, 1885, (A. P.), in which he expresses even more decided condemnation of the silver policy.

There is a valuable summarised view of the subject in the article, "**Money**," by **C. F. Bastable**, in the "**Encyclopædia Britannica**," v. 16, p. 720-38, (A. B. P.)

XII.

A STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND.

[THREE LECTURES BY MR. ARNOLD GREEN, MARCH 2, MARCH 9,
MARCH 16, 1885.]

The three principal instruments to be cited in this connection are (1) the patent of 1643-4; (2) the charter of 1663; (3) the constitution of 1842.

(1). THE PATENT OF 1643-4.

For the text of this instrument, see the **Colony Records of Rhode Island**, v. 1, p. 143-46, (A. B. P.); also the United States government publication entitled "**The federal and state constitutions**," v. 2, p. 1594-95, (A. B. P.)

See also the text of the same as printed by Gov. **Stephen Hopkins**, in his "**Historical account of the planting and growth of Providence**," (reprinted in the "**Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society**," 2d series, v. 9, p. 185-88, (A. P.); and also in the "**Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society**," v. 7, p. 40-44), (A. B. P.)

There is also a version, (differing in some slight particulars), in the pamphlet by the late Judge **William R. Staples**, entitled "**The proceedings of the first General Assembly, 1647**," p. viii-ix, (B. P.) For comment on this patent, see the "**History of Rhode Island**," by **Samuel G. Arnold**, v. 1, p. 200-11, (A. B. P.); **Staples's "Annals of Providence**," p. 55-56, (A. B. P.); **Staples's "Proceedings of the first General Assembly**," (B. P.); also Gov. **Hopkins's "Historical account**," (in **Rhode Island Historical Society Collections**, v. 7, p. 36-40), (A. B. P.)

See, however, particularly the addresses of **Hon. John H. Stiness**, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and **Gen. Horatio Rogers**, at the unveiling of the historical painting in the Providence County Court House,

(first read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, Dec. 16, 1884, and printed (in part) in the *Providence Journal* of Dec. 17, 1884), representing the return of Roger Williams in 1644 with the patent, (A. B. P.)

See also Story's "Commentaries on the constitution," (A. B. P.), (Cooley's edition, v. 1, p. 61), (P.), where, however, the curious error is, of treating this patent of March 14, 1643-4, as two charters, one dated 1643, and one dated 1644.

(2). THE CHARTER OF 1663.

The text of this instrument is to be found in the *Rhode Island Colony Records*, v. 2, p. 1-21, (A. B. P.); also in the "Federal and state constitutions," v. 2, p. 1595-1603, (A. B. P.); also in the "Rhode Island manual," 1884-85, p. 31-47, (A. B. P.)

For discussion of its provisions, see Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," v. 1, p. 284-95, (A. B. P.); Story's "Commentaries," (Cooley's edition, v. 1, p. 62-64, (A. B. P.); Knowles's "Memoir of Roger Williams," p. 318-25, (A. B. P.)

(3). THE CONSTITUTION OF 1842.

The text of this instrument is to be found in the "Rhode Island manual," p. 49-74, (A. B. P.); also in the "Federal and state constitutions," v. 2, p. 1603-13, (A. B. P.)

This constitution was adopted by a convention of the citizens of Rhode Island, Nov. 5, 1842, thus replacing the charter of 1663. See the "Journal of the convention, 1842," (printed by order of the House, 1859,) (A. B.)

[NOTE.—This action was preceded by other attempts at constitution-making. See the entries given on pages 89-90 of Bartlett's "Bibliography of Rhode Island," (A. B. P.) The constitution agreed on by the Dorr convention, earlier in the same year, is printed in Greene's "Short history of Rhode Island," p. 317-32, (A. B. P.) The revolutionary proceedings in connection with it may be studied in the volume, "A concise history of the efforts to secure an extension of the suffrage in Rhode Island," by Jacob Frieze, (A. B. P.); also in the "Considerations on the Rhode Island question," by the late Judge E. R. Potter, (1842), (A. B. P.); also in the "Life of Thomas W. Dorr," by D. King, (A. B. P.); also in the summarized account in Lator's "Cyclopædia," v. 1. p. 835, (A. P.)

(4). RELATIONS OF RHODE ISLAND TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

On the independent attitude of Rhode Island during the period of its colonial history, see Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," v. 2, (A. B. P.); also the "Address before the Redwood Library," [Newport], Aug. 24, 1847, by William Hunter, p. 105-7, (A. B. P.); also "The rights of colonies examined," by Stephen Hopkins, (1765), (B. P.)

On her attitude between 1775 and 1787, see Staples's "**Rhode Island in the Continental Congress**," (A. B. P.); also "**The spirit of '76 in Rhode Island**," by B. Cowell, (A. B. P.)

The position of Rhode Island during the years 1787-90, in refusing to accede to the United States constitution, may be studied in Arnold's "**History of Rhode Island**," v. 2, p. 536-64, (A. B. P.) See, however, particularly, Staples's "**Rhode Island in the Continental Congress**," (A. B. P.)

[NOTE.— In the **Rhode Island Colony Records**, v. 10, p. 271, 356, (A. B. P.), will be found the official action of the General Assembly at this time.]

5). LOCAL CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSION IN RECENT YEARS.

In 1881, the arguments in favor of certain modifications in the present constitution of Rhode Island, were presented in the anonymous pamphlet, "**Equal rights, and the constitution of Rhode Island**," (A. B.)

In 1881, these arguments were examined by Hon. **Henry B. Anthony**, United States senator from Rhode Island, in his address in the Senate, (1881), entitled, "**A defense of Rhode Island**," separately published as a pamphlet), (A. B.)

In March, 1883, in response to an inquiry from the state senate of Rhode Island, the **Supreme Court** of the state rendered an **Opinion** as to the manner in which the state constitution is susceptible of amendment, namely, that "the mode provided in the constitution for the amendment thereof is the only mode in which it can be constitutionally amended."

[This "opinion" is dated March 30, 1883, and is printed in the *Providence Daily Journal* of March 31, 1883; also reprinted in the pamphlet entitled "**The methods of changing the constitutions of the states**," (1885), p. 6-10, (A. B. P.)

Comment on this opinion by Hon. **Charles S. Bradley**, was printed in the *Providence Daily Journal*, May 31, 1883; also reprinted in the pamphlet, "**The methods of changing the constitutions of the states**," (1885), p. 11-33, (A. B. P.)

The Chief Justice, (Hon. **Thomas Durfee**), in rejoinder to this comment, published (1884) the pamphlet entitled "**Some thoughts on the constitution of Rhode Island**," (A. B. P.) In answer to this appeared, (1885), the pamphlet by Judge **Bradley**, entitled, "**The methods of changing the constitutions of the states, especially that of Rhode Island**," (A. B. P.), in which besides the material already cited above, he replies, (p. 34-104), to Chief Justice **Durfee's** pamphlet, just cited. See also the pamphlet by Professor **James B. Thayer**, of the Harvard Law School, entitled a "**Memorandum on**

the legal effect of opinions given by judges to the executive and the legislature under certain American constitutions," (1885, (P.))

XIII.

HOW THE LAW IS APPLIED BY LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND JURORS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE RIGHTS.

[LECTURE BY MR. B. N. LAPHAM, MARCH 23, 1885.]

(1). STATUTE LAW.

For a schedule of the successive volumes of statutes, revised from time to time, representing the legislation through a series of years of the national congress and the state (and colonial) legislatures, see the **Catalogue of the Massachusetts State Library**, p. 520, 713, 845-46, etc., (B. P.)

On statute law, see **Austin's "Lectures on jurisprudence,"** v. 2, p. 641-62, (A. B. P.)

Also, the "**Treatise on the rules which govern the interpretation and construction of statutory and constitutional law,**" by **Theodore Sedgwick**, (revised by J. N. Pomeroy, 1874.)

(2). CASE-LAW.

The volumes of "**Reports,**" in which an authorized record is made of all judicial decisions of importance, for the various courts of the United States, comprise more than 3,000 volumes, (including the Reports of cases in the United States Supreme Court, and the other United States courts, and also in the Supreme (or Superior) courts of the respective states, (B.))

In England the volumes are even more numerous.

Case-law, (termed by **Austin** "judiciary law," and by others "judge-made law"), has been objected to as lacking the deliberateness and slow growth of the common law. See **Austin's "Lectures on jurisprudence,"** v. 2, p. 672-75, (A. B. P.)

(3). COMMON LAW.

For an enumeration of some of the best-known works on the common law of England, see the references under Mr. Ely's lecture.

On the connection of Roman law with modern decisions and precedents, see **E. P. Burke's "Historical essay on the laws and the government of Rome,"** (P.); also the recent volume on "**Roman law,**" by **W. C. Morey**, (B. P.)

Modern text-book writers also have contributed in a most important degree, to the common stock of legal authorities. Instances would be

Greenleaf on Evidence, (A. B. P.), Story on Contracts, (A. B. P.), etc., but a mere enumeration would occupy volumes.

(4). SCHEMES OF CODIFICATION.

The emperor Napoleon I performed for France one of the greatest of services of modern times, in the codification of the laws of France. See the "**Code Napoleon**," (A. B.), (as translated by R. S. Richards), London, 1824.

In **Jeremy Bentham's** "**Principles of the civil code**," (in his "**Works**," v. 1), the adoption of some similar action in England is considered, (B.)

See also the article by **James Fitzjames Stephen**, on "**Codification in India and England**," in the *Fortnightly Review*, v. 18, 1872, (A.)

See also **Austin's** "**Lectures on jurisprudence**," v. 2, p. 698-703, 1059-73, 1130-36, (A. P.); also **E. C. Clark's** volume, "**Practical jurisprudence**," p. 380-94, (B. P.)

On codification in this country, see the article, "**Law in America**," 1776-1876, by **G. T. Bispham**, in the *North American Review*, Jan., 1876, v. 122, p. 154-91, (A. B. P.); also an extremely suggestive address of Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, before the Yale Law School, 1884, on "**Codification in the United States**." The most conspicuous instance of American codification is the "**Code**," prepared for the **State of Louisiana**, 1822-33, by **Edward Livingstone**, (A.) Published at Philadelphia, 1833, and reprinted in "**The complete works of Edward Livingstone on criminal jurisprudence**," 1873, (P.)

See also the "**Life of Edward Livingstone**," by **C. H. Hunt**, (P.) Also the comments of **Abraham Hayward**, on this code, *Edinburgh Review*, v. 120, July, 1864, (A. B. P.)

(5). THE FUNCTION OF THE COURTS IN AMERICAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

See **Judge Story's** "**Commentaries on the constitution of the United States**," v. 2, p. 377-553, (A. B. P.)

Also the **Federalist**, nos. 78 and 80, (A. B. P.)

Also the pamphlet by **Everett P. Wheeler**, on "**The Supreme Court as a co-ordinate branch of the United States government**," (1860), (P.)

See also "**Judge and jury**," by **Benjamin V. Abbott**, (A. P.)

Also "**The laws of business for business men**," by **Theophilus Parsons**, (P.)

XIV.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[LECTURE BY HON. THOMAS A. DOYLE, MAY 18, 1885.]

(1). LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

There were three principal systems of local government, characterizing the early American colonies;—(1) the New England town system; (2) the system of the middle colonies; (3) that of the southern colonies. See the chapter on "The minor political divisions of the United States, by S. A. Galpin, in *Walker's "Statistical atlas,"* (A. B. P.); also the chapter on "**Civil divisions less than counties,**" in the **Tenth census report** on "**Population,**" part 1, p. 89-91, (A. B. P.)

(a). THE NEW ENGLAND TOWN SYSTEM.

For a statement of what the functions of a town officer comprise, see the volume, "**Powers, duties, and liabilities of town and parish officers,**" by **W. A. Herrick.**

Not all of these powers and duties have been associated with the town from the beginning. Compare the remarks of Judge **P. Emory Aldrich,** before the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, April 30, 1884, in the "**Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society,**" April, 1884, (A. B. P.)

On the origin and growth of the New England town, see **Palfrey's "History of New England,"** v. 1, p. 380, 434, (A. B. P.)

Also the oration of **Arnold Green,** (Providence, 1875), on "**New England's gift to the nation, the township,**" (Providence city documents, 1875, (A. B. P.))

There has been a difference of opinion as to the theory on which the origin of towns is to be explained. For instance, in the paper on "**The origin, organization, and influence of the towns of New England,**" by **Joel Parker,** (in *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, Jan., 1866, p. 14-65), (A. B. P.), it is maintained that the town organization, as existing here, was an original creation.

In the paper on "**The Germanic origin of New England towns,**" by **Dr. H. B. Adams,** (*Johns Hopkins University Studies*, 1st series, no. 2), it is stated that "The town and village life of New England is as truly the reproduction of Old English types as those again are reproductions of the village community system of the ancient Germans," (p. 8), (A. P.)

In the inaugural address before the **American Association for the Advancement of Science**, 1880, **Mr. Lewis H. Morgan** declared

that "Upon the township was formed the county, composed of several towns similarly organized; the State, composed of several counties, and finally the United States, composed of several states."

In the paper on the "Town" by Judge **P. Emory Aldrich**, before the **American Antiquarian Society**, April 30, 1884, (Proceedings, p. 111-24), emphatic exception was taken to this position, and it was maintained that the towns were original creations of colonial government, (A. B. P.)

At the meeting of the American Historical Association at Saratoga, Sept. 10, 1884, the subject was again treated, in a paper by Dr. **Edward Channing**, of Harvard College, on "Town and county government in the English colonies of North America," (since published in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, 2d series, no. 10), and also in the discussion following the paper, (by **Charles Deane**, Judge **Chamberlain**, and Dr. **H. B. Adams**). See "Papers of the American Historical Association," v. 1, no. 1, p. 24-29, (P.)

Compare also the paper by **Brooks Adams**, on "The embryo of a commonwealth," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Nov. 1884, v. 54, p. 610-19, (A. P.)

Dr. Channing's position is that the origin of the town institutions of New England is to be found in the parish institutions of Old England.

Compare also the paper on "The town meeting," in the volume by **John Fiske**, on "American political ideas," (1885), (P.)

(b). THE SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES.

Its characteristics are given in **Galpin's** article in **Walker's "Statistical atlas,"** p. 12, (A. B. P.)

Compare also **Frothingham's** "Rise of the republic," p. 23-24, (A. B. P.)

O'Callaghan's "New Netherland," (A. P.)

Elmer's "Constitution and government of New Jersey."

Also **H. C. Northam's** "Civil government for common schools," (giving the organization of local government in New York), 1884.

(c). THE SYSTEM OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

The characteristics are given in **Galpin's** article in **Walker's "Statistical atlas,"** p. 11-12, (A. B. P.)

Compare also **Doyle's** "English colonies in America," (A. P.); also "A short history of the English colonies in America," by **Henry Cabot Lodge**, p. 45-53, (A. B. P.)

(2). THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY GOVERNMENT FROM THE PRIMARY FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

On the rise of city institutions in England and other European countries, see "**Local government**," by **M. D. Chalmers**, (London, 1883), chaps. 5 and 10, (A. P.)

Also **Lalor's "Cyclopædia."** v. 7, p. 468-72, (A. P.)

Compare also the chapter, "**Local government in England**," by **G. C. Brodrick**, in the volume "**Local government and taxation**," in the Cobden Club's series of publications, (A. B. P.); also the article, "**Local government in England**," by **R. P. Porter**, (P.), in the *International Review*, Aug. 1882, (A.); also his article on "**Local government at home and abroad**," in the *Princeton Review*, July, 1879, (A. B. P.)

On the rise of similar institutions in this country, see "**The origin and development of local self-government in England and the United States**," by **James M. Bugbee**, (P.)

Also the pamphlet by **A. R. Spofford**, on "**The city of Washington and the growth of cities in the United States**," (P.)

Also the recent lectures (1885), of **Gen. F. A. Walker**, before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "**City population in the United States**."

Also the article on American cities by **Simon Sterne**, in **Lalor's "Cyclopædia,"** v. 1, p. 460-68, (A. P.)

A comparison of the text of recent city charters, and the discussion thereon, is necessarily instructive and interesting.

See, for instance, the "**Report of the commission appointed to revise the charter of the city of Newton, Mass.**," (1881), (P.)

Also the **minority report** thereon, (P.)

Also the pamphlet, (the preparation of which was suggested by this charter discussion), by **F. J. Parker**, entitled "**A study of municipal government in Massachusetts**," (1881), (P.)

Also comment on the above, in *The Nation*, v. 33, p. 169-70, 196, 216, (A. B. P.)

See also the text of the **charter of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.**, (P.)

Also the important **Amendments** adopted 1880, (P.)

[NOTE.—These modifications are carefully explained in a **paper** summarizing the provisions of the amended Brooklyn charter, by **Moses Williams and William Minot, Jr.**, and published in Boston, 1881, (P.).]

See also the address on "**Municipal government**," delivered in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1885, by Mayor **Low**, of Brooklyn, stating the

main features of the Brooklyn charter, (P.) [Summarized in Boston *Daily Advertiser*, April 4, 1885], (P.)

The experience of the city of New York in recent years, in charter amendment and modification, is summarized by **E. L. Godkin**, in the article, "**New York**," in the "**Encyclopædia Britannica**," v. 17, p. 462-64, (A. B. P.)

The characteristics of city government under the present charter of the city of Boston, are examined,—and strongly condemned,—in the "**Report of the commission on a revision of the charter**," (1884), (B. P.)



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